



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

from a sanitary point of view. Although the population of Rio de Janeiro is certainly at least 600,000—three times the highest population given to Pernambuco—the absolute number of deaths recorded here weekly is not proportionally so great as in Pernambuco by more than one-third.

The mortality from tuberculosis, as shown in these reports from Pernambuco, is fearfully great, and the same can be said of the mortality from malarial fevers, this mortality being far higher there than at Rio de Janeiro. The great number of deaths from dysentery must be due to some temporary cause, as 32 in two weeks would, if the same conditions had prevailed throughout the year, have caused far more than 113 deaths, as reported. Temporary causes do not, however, apply in the case of malarial fevers and tuberculosis in Pernambuco, where apparently they flourish throughout the year in about the same degree as shown in the report for the two weeks under consideration.

Cases of hydrophobia treated at Pasteur Institute.

A press dispatch, dated March 5, states that since the opening of the Pasteur Institute in São Paulo, which event occurred about the middle of last month, there have been 36 cases of persons suffering from hydrophobia treated there.

Under date of March 5, a dispatch from Acre states that the sanitary conditions there continue to be very alarming. As I stated in a previous report, there are very many cases of illness among the troops stationed there and very few physicians to treat them.

Arrival of German Yellow-Fever Commission.

A yellow-fever commission sent here by the German Government arrived here by steamer yesterday evening. (See Public Health Reports, March 25, 1904, page 546.)

Mortality report—Plague, smallpox, and yellow fever.

The mortality report of this city for the week ended March 6, 1904, is as follows: There were, in all, 300 deaths. No deaths were caused by either yellow fever or plague. Of the former disease there were 9 new cases, and of the latter 1 case only. At the close of the week there were in the hospital at São Sebastião 9 cases of yellow fever under treatment and convalescent, and at the Paulo Candido hospital there were 15 cases of plague under treatment. This is an excellent showing for plague, and as I stated in one of the later of my weekly reports, it is only a question of a few weeks now when the disease will have been entirely eradicated from this city. Smallpox caused 31 deaths, and there were 45 cases reported. No deaths were caused by scarlet fever, whooping cough, diphtheria, or leprosy. There were 1 death from measles, 7 deaths from grippe, 5 from enteric fever, 3 from dysentery, 3 from beriberi, 10 from malarial fevers, and 34 from tuberculosis.

The weather has been very pleasant during the week; no rains, while the highest range of the thermometer was on February 26, being 28.1° C., and the lowest occurring on March 1, 21.6° C., with an average daily of 24.05° C.